

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 4436.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1904.

一拜禮

號四月正英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.  
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 18,000,000  
CAPITAL UNCALLED " 6,000,000  
RESERVE FUND " 9,210,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.  
Branches and Agencies:  
TOKIO. KOBE.  
NAGASAKI. LONDON.  
LYONS. NEW YORK.  
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.  
HOMBAI. SHANGHAI.  
TIENSIN. NEWCHWANG.  
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND  
SMITHS BANK, LD.  
HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.  
On fixed deposits for 6 months at 4 per cent.  
On fixed deposits for 3 months at 3 per cent.

TARO HODSUMI,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 11th September, 1903. [21]

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000  
STERLING RESERVE \$10,000,000  
SILVER RESERVE \$10,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.  
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. C. W. DICKSON, Esq.  
E. COET, Esq.  
C. MICHAEL, Esq.  
H. SCHUBERT, Esq.  
E. SHILLING, Esq.

Chief Manager: J. R. M. SMITH.  
Manager: H. M. BEVIS.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.  
On fixed deposits for 6 months at 4 per cent.  
On fixed deposits for 3 months at 3 per cent.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1903. [22]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 PER CENT. per annum.  
Depositors may transfer at their option balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.  
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [23]

## THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital \$1,000,000  
Paid up Capital \$324,374  
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.  
Board of Directors:  
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. J. Scott Harston, Esq.  
Chow Tung Shing, Esq. J. Lauts, Esq.  
Chief Manager: GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%  
Hongkong, 12th May, 1903. [18]

## THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Sh. Tael 5,000,000  
HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Hankow, Tientsin, Calcutta, Tsingtau (Kiautschou).

LONDON BANKERS:  
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,  
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.  
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT  
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.  
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
H. FIGGE,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [21]

## TO LET.

NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE in FLATS.  
No. 4, RIFON TERRACE.  
No. 15, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD, facing Race Course.  
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing Polo Ground.  
OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).  
GODOWN No. 34, BLUE BUILDINGS.  
GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1903. [16]

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1903. [26]

## GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1864.  
PAID UP CAPITAL U.S. Gold \$2,000,000  
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$5,180,000

Head Office: NEW YORK.  
LONDON OFFICE:  
33 and 35, Lombard Street, E.C.  
F. C. Bishop, Manager, Eastern Department.  
LONDON BANKERS:  
PARSONS BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG OFFICE:  
4, DES VŒUX ROAD.  
General Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Accounts at 2% per annum.  
On Fixed Deposits:  
For 3 months 2 1/2% per annum.  
" 6 " 3% " "  
" 12 " 4% " "

E. F. GROS,  
Acting Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1902. [20]

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, GOLD \$7,992,173.37—about £1,640,000.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AUTHORIZED GOLD \$10,000,000—£2,055,000.

HEAD OFFICE:  
1, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.  
LONDON OFFICE:  
THREADENEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

BRANCHES AT:  
SAN FRANCISCO, WASHINGTON, MEXICO, MANILA, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, YOKOHAMA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA.  
AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.  
LONDON AND CONTINENTAL BANKERS.  
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.  
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.  
CREDIT LYONNAIS, DRESDENER BANK, COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, & C.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account and issues Fixed Deposit Receipts either in Gold or Silver at Rates which may be ascertained on Application.

HONGKONG BRANCH:  
20, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.  
CHARLES R. SCOTT,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1903. [19]

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.  
SUNSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000  
Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies:  
CANTON, PENANG, CHEFOO, SINGAPORE, HANKOW, TIENSIN, PEKING.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH:  
Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:  
3 1/2% per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.  
4 " " " 6 " "  
5 " " " 12 " "

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1903. [18]

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000  
RESERVE FUND £800,000  
RESERVE FUND £725,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.  
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 1/2% per cent.  
" 6 " 3 1/2% " "  
" 3 " 3% " "

T. F. COCHRANE,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 24th December, 1903. [24]

## TO LET.

CHEAPEST HOUSES IN THE COLONY.  
MORRISON HILL GAP ROAD. Nice Houses, 4 Rooms, Bath Rooms, Out-houses and Verandahs. Only \$40, inclusive of Taxes.  
WILD DELL BUILDINGS, No. 147, WANCHAI ROAD. Comfortable and Airy Flats of 2 or 3 Rooms, from \$25 inclusive of Taxes.

S. A. SETH,  
Land and Estate Broker,  
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 12th September, 1903. [26]

## Mails.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SINGAPORE and BOMBAY... TIENSIN... About 6th January } Freight only.  
(Calling at Penang if sufficient inducement offers.) H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R....  
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, CEYLON... About 7th January } Freight and Passage.  
COLOMBO, PORT SAID and C. F. Lockstone, R.N.R.... MARSEILLES

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 30th December, 1903. [4]

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG; PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORT; LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS; Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS. SAILING DATES.  
"KIAUTSCHOU"..... WEDNESDAY, 6th January, 1904.  
"BAYERN"..... WEDNESDAY, 20th January, 1904.  
"SACHSEN"..... WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, 1904.  
"GERA"..... WEDNESDAY, 17th February, 1904.  
"SEYDLITZ"..... WEDNESDAY, 2nd March, 1904.  
"PREUSSEN"..... WEDNESDAY, 16th March, 1904.  
"ROON"..... WEDNESDAY, 30th March, 1904.  
"HAMBURG"..... WEDNESDAY, 13th April, 1904.  
"PRINZ HEINRICH"..... WEDNESDAY, 27th April, 1904.  
\* Steamers of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January, 1904, at Noon, the Steamship "KIAUTSCHOU" of the HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Captain Behrens, with PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.  
Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 4th January, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 5th January, and will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 5th January. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen can be washed on board.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.  
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1903. [13]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE FAVOURITE BRAND FOR TWENTY YEARS.  
NAPIER JOHNSTONES BOTTLE WHISKY.  
Lane, Crawford & Co., London.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE LEADING CLUBS AND HOTELS.  
PRICE: Per Dozen \$17.00. Per Bottle \$1.50.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1904. [38]

## THOMAS' HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, most centrally situated; Well furnished and Airy Bedrooms. Monthly Boarders accommodated on very moderate terms. For Particulars apply to THE MANAGER.

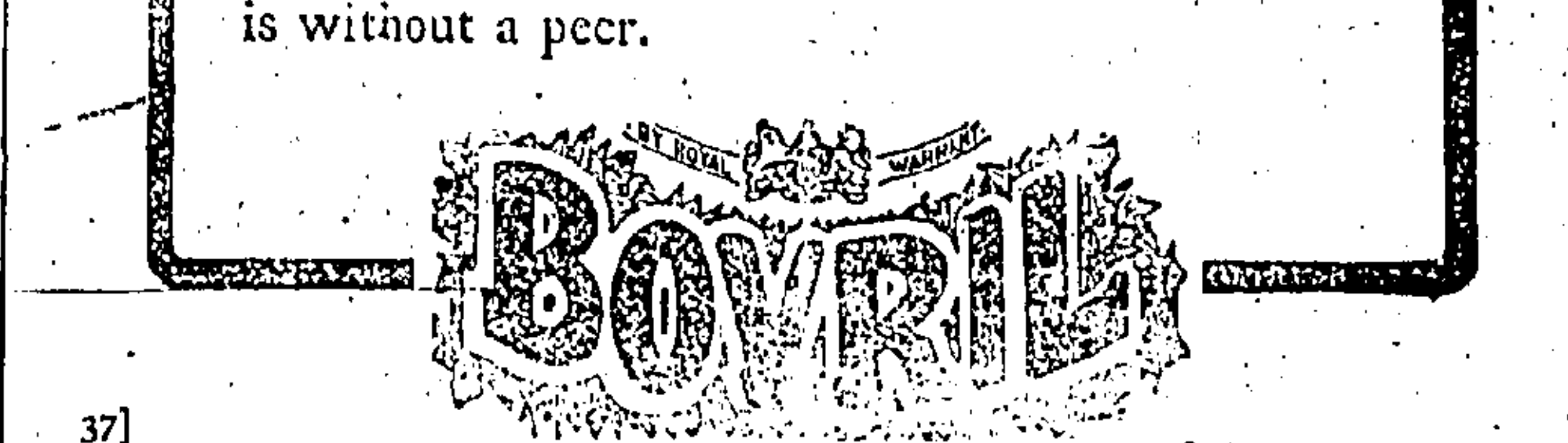
## NOTICE TO THE WEARIED.

There is no nicer place to spend a few days in quiet rest, than MACAO.  
And there is no more Comfortable Hotel in the Far East, than MACAO HOTEL.  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903. [28]

## Intimations.

### All over the world

the wonderful stimulating and sustaining properties of Bovril are known and valued. Some of the greatest scientists of the age have publicly recommended the use of Bovril. In Great Britain alone Bovril is regularly used in over 1,100 Hospitals and similar institutions. Bovril is without a peer.



## JAPAN COALS.

### THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE: 1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.  
LONDON BRANCH: 34, LAME STREET, E.C.  
HONGKONG BRANCH: PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:  
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maidsuru, Kure, Shimonosaki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuohinotsu, Sasebo, Milke, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.  
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Milke, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotana, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunkoban and other Coals.  
N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong. [5]

## H. PRICE & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS,  
12 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Picnic parties furnished with wines, etc., at a moment's notice.

Contracts made on special terms with Caterers, Committees, Messes and Captains of Steamers. All Wines, Spirits and Beers supplied are guaranteed.

Price list on application. TELEPHONE No. 135.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1903. [41]

## AQUARIUS COMPANY.

The Aquarius Company's Table Waters are made of pure treble distilled water only.  
Absolute purity can only be obtained by distillation.  
AQUARIUS MINERAL WATER.  
" SILENT WATER.  
" TONIC WATER.  
" GINGER ALE.  
" GINGER BEER.  
" LEMONADE.  
" LITHIA WATER.

## CALDBECK, MACCREGOR & Co.

15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 12th December, 1903. [42]

## OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

(ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON)  
CODE ADDRESS: "YOSEMITE"

35 BEDROOMS EXCELLENTLY FURNISHED.  
DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF A CHEF.  
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN WINES, SPIRITS AND BEERS.  
POOL AND BILLIARD TABLES.  
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RESTAURANT.  
HOTEL ORAIGIEBURN

Apply to the Manager, 15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903. [43]







## THE CHINA CURRENCY

## WHY REFORM SHOULD BE SET ABOUT AT ONCE.

There is no need, when addressing residents in China, to go into details respecting the monetary system, or lack of system, of the Chinese Empire. Everybody knows that the dollars which do service along the coast are either alien or provincial; that they are not current coin in many parts of the interior; that their place is taken by the tael, a weight of silver bullion, usually about 1½ oz., of varied purity and hence of unequal value; that the common coin of the realm is the so-called copper "cash," the nearest literal approach to "filthy" lucre, next perhaps to an old bank-note; that even the cash is not without variation, there being "good" cash, and cash that are otherwise, large cash, small cash, and so on. All this is known only too well. But it is nothing new. So long as foreigners have been in China, so long has the present system prevailed. There was a time, it is true, when the tael was quoted at seven shillings and six pence, three half-crowns. It has been, and is now, considerably below the value of one, and in this fact we see the first great reason why there should be a change and that soon.

The next is more definite. Article II. of the new British treaty comes into force at the end of the present year, now close at hand, without delay for consent of other powers, and Article II. reads thus: "China agrees to take the necessary steps to provide a uniform national coinage which shall be legal tender in payment of all duties, taxes, and other obligations throughout the empire by British as well as Chinese subjects." By this, China is pledged to currency reform, and it will be to her own interest as well as to the interest of aliens for her to set about it as soon as possible. The difficulties that stand in the way we shall consider later.

A stable currency lies at the foundation of all national progress. China has great national resources, and a wise government would strive for their development, would hurry on the construction of railroads, the practical education of its people, and do everything possible to increase its international trade. But none of these things are possible in their highest degree when there is a widely fluctuating currency to upset even the most careful calculation. What may be done even by a silver country when exchange is not too violent in its movements may be seen by the experience of Mexico.

Within twenty years her revenue increased nearly three-fold, from twenty-five to sixty-six millions of dollars; her imports nearly five-fold, from thirty to one hundred and forty-seven millions, her exports in proportion, and her bank assets more than ten-fold, from \$30,000,000 to \$320,000,000. But, as the "bottom fell out" of the value of silver, Mexico was only too pleased to be associated with China and the United States in the effort to bring about a more uniform system.

In her note to the American Government, China very rightly insists on the advisability from a foreign point of view, of the encouragement of such a commerce as hers may become, and to do them justice the foreign powers as a rule are at one with her in this respect. What England thinks is evident from her treaty. The imports of silver-using countries from gold standard countries amount to some \$600,000,000 (gold) annually, China being the largest buyer though her purchases amount to only some 50 cents (gold) per head. Contrast this with the trade done with Japan. There within ten years the imports have increased from about \$1.25 a head to nearly \$3 a head. Were Chinese trade to grow like that as the result of modern methods and a stable currency, there would be a total of \$1,200,000,000, a full third more than the largest amount ever imported by the United States in a single year.

Again, India, a near neighbour to China, and more like her in natural resources than any other State, has successfully tackled the question of her currency. With a bullion value of about eightpence half penny, there is no difficulty in keeping her rupees at the steady value of sixteen pence, to the great advantage of her people and the benefit of her Government. Siam, likewise, has made her attempt. She does not intend to displace silver, but like India, hopes to establish a fixed relation between it and gold. She starts with a ratio of 20 ticals to the pound sterling, and hopes by and bye to make it seventeen. There is no reason why she should not succeed, provided she is let alone, and her Government continues unshaken. The great experiment made by India proves what can be done by prudent foresight, from resolve, and ample capital. The British Government met with very severe criticism when the new departure was made, but the wielders of the greatest financial operations ever known might have been trusted to do the right thing. As experience has shown, they were entirely in the right, and that best of flattery, imitation, is now being extended to them all round. As we have seen, Mexico, China, and Siam have learnt the lesson. France for Indo-China, and England for her Straits Settlements are following suit, and the gold standard has been as warmly advocated in Hongkong and Shanghai as elsewhere. The same principle is being copied by the Americans in their new Philippine currency.

Finally, the advantage to China with regard to her indemnity payments is one not to be overlooked. The United States and Great Britain were quite prepared to accept the proposition that China-made, and relieve her of the added millions brought about by the fall in exchange. But other nations could not see their way to do this. Early in the year the New York Journal and Commercial Bulletin wrote respecting the indemnity: "It is an important consideration for the United States and the leading European powers whether they have not injured themselves as much as they have China by insisting upon heavy interest payments on the Chinese indemnity, which

have compelled China to unload large amounts of silver on the Shanghai market and have thereby depressed the price of the metal the world over. The inevitable effect, not only upon China but upon Mexico and all other countries where the silver standard prevails, has been to shivel up their purchasing power and to defeat the purpose of all the costly and ostentatious measures of Caucasian intervention in Chinese affairs for the last half century."

Everybody knows that a bankrupt state is a poor customer. Hence the earnest hope of the English-speaking peoples for China's rapid advancement in power and wealth.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

(To be continued.)  
DAMP HOUSES.

## THE RESULT OF A WET SEASON.

In England the heavy rain falls of the present year have caused dismay among householders generally, for damp has penetrated the walls of living and sleeping rooms to a considerable extent, and the effect has been noticeable in the great increase of complaints following colds and chills. These consequences frequently prove more than temporary. An instance is reported from Derby, on the authority of the *Derby Express*, in which a man, living in a damp home, fell ill that his life was despaired of, and for three years his health was affected, until, in fact, strength was restored by a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. Mr. John Cotton, who now lives in comfort at 27, Kedleston-road, Derby, gave the following account of his experience of a damp house to the reporter:—

"Three years ago," he remarked, "I took a house which I found was damp, especially the bed-room. After living there only a few weeks I began to feel the ill-effects; I was sick, had no appetite, and turned against food, and felt so miserable and weak that I had to give up work for two months. At the end of the summer, being no better, I went to Scarborough, hoping the change would benefit me. But I became worse there, and returned home. I managed to resume work for a time, but then the crisis came. I had to take to my bed and call in a doctor, who said that I had gastric ulcer and that my heart was diseased. At this time I was quite unable to take solid food."

"Then my friends sent for a physician, who told my wife that I was almost bloodless, and that my case was hopeless. Another doctor said that he had never known so serious a case as mine. A second specialist was consulted, for the palpitation of the heart was very bad. Various treatments were tried for months, with some improvement at times, but in October, 1902, my health had quite broken again. "Then my brother persuaded me to try Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people; in fact, he bought me the first bottle, being so convinced of their merits. After the third bottle was empty I could feel the pills had done me a lot of good."

"In what way did you feel a change?" "The sickness left me, my appetite returned, and food nourished me. I could walk without distress, though when I was ill going upstairs made me quite breathless. Now I can run up. I certainly attribute my present good health to Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, for I have not felt so well as I do now for over three years."

Dr. Williams' pink pills cure all diseases arising from weak nerves and overstrain, or from residence in tropical climates, such as fever, malaria, and other fevers, paralysis, locomotor ataxia (the latter always incurable by ordinary medicines), sciatica, St. Vitus' dance, spinal disease, nervous headache, and heart disease; also disorders arising from weakness and impoverished blood, such as anemia, consumption, rheumatism, indigestion, shortness of breath, hysteria, female disorders, and pale and sallow complexion. These pills (which are intended for both sexes, but are especially valuable to ladies in the characteristic ailments of their sex) are sold in round neckless bottles, with a pink outer wrapper, bearing in red letters the full name (seven words), "Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people." The words "for pale people" were adopted for use in England and America; they have reference, of course, to Europeans but the pills are equally adapted for all races and castes and for both sexes. Wherever a tonic and strengthening medicine is required, Dr. Williams' pink pills are invaluable. They give strength and make blood. They are obtainable of Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Holborn Viaduct, London.

## Notices of Firms.

## NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between myself and Mr. JOHN HASTINGS having been dissolved by effluxion of time, my Business will in future be carried under the Firm Name of DEACON, LOOKER and DEACON.

VICTOR H. DEACON.  
10, QUEEN'S ROAD,  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [65]

## NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP between Mr. VICTOR H. DEACON and myself having expired, I shall carry on my Business in future at No. 2, WYNDHAM STREET (Old German Club Premises).

JOHN HASTINGS.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [66]

## NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. L. M. H. BOIS-SEREE from this Date to sign the Firm.

LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [70]

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT RATES. SIEMSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [87]

## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

HEATH'S PATENT "HEZZANITH" BELL SEXTANTS.  
Other Makers: HUGHES, GARY & POTTER, &c., to be sold cheap.  
Apply—

"BOX."  
C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.  
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903. [1535]

## FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, from the best makers.  
INCANDESCENT MANTLES, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c., for GASOLINE AND GAS LAMPS at the most moderate prices.  
Lamps fixed up for Buyers free of charge.  
Naphtha of the best kind kept in stock.  
TAI KWONG CO.,  
56, Lyndhurst Terrace.  
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1904. [57]

## Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS  
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,  
16, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL,  
HONGKONG.  
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
HARTMANN'S RAHTJENS' GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and  
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.  
EVERY KIND OF SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.  
AT  
REASONABLE PRICES.  
Hongkong, 15th December, 1903. [E]

THE HONGKONG STUDIO,  
HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,  
41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS AND ENLARGING AND COPYING in all Sizes.  
LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.  
PRICE VERY MODERATE.  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1903. [I]

**SANITAS**

FLUID  
OIL  
CRUDE FLUID  
POWDER  
EMBOGATION  
SOAPS  
DISINFECTORS  
INHALERS  
FUMIGATORS

COLORLESS  
FRAGRANT  
NON-POISONOUS  
DOES NOT STAIN  
KILLS ALL DISEASE GERMS  
OXYGENATED  
THE AIR.

Sulphur Candles = KINGSZETT'S  
Formic Fumigators.

"HOW TO DISINFECT" Book Free.

THE "SANITAS" CO., Ltd.,  
Rathall Green, LONDON, E.

**DISINFECTANTS**

MEE CHEUNG,  
PHOTOGRAPHER,  
TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN  
ICE-HOUSE ROAD.

I am now in a position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.  
GROUPS AND VIEWS a specialty.  
Commence 22nd September, 1903. [15]

**OUR MEN & WOMEN**

Big C is a new and powerful remedy for any venereal disease, whether it be syphilis, gonorrhea, or any other form of venereal infection. It is guaranteed to cure the disease in all cases, and is sold by chemists and druggists everywhere.

SOLE BY CHEMISTS.  
Circulars mailed on request.  
The Brain Chemical Co.,  
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

## Consignees.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
"BENGAL,"  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—  
From London, &c., ex S.S. India.  
From Australia, ex S.S. Britannia.  
From Calcutta, ex S.S. Palawan.  
From Persian Gulf, &c., ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.  
From Alleppey, ex S.S. Nizam.  
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 P.M., TO-DAY.  
Goods not cleared by the 8th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.  
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.  
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognised.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1904. [4]

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE.

## CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship

"HONGKONG MARU,"  
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge and undelivered by TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 10 A.M., will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

J. STUART THOMSON,  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1904. [1]

## S.S. "POLYNESIEN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex S.S. Memphis and from Bordeaux ex S.S. Charante and from Marseilles ex S.S. Ville de Lorient, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON, TO-DAY, the 30th instant, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned Goods remaining undelivered after WEDNESDAY, the 6th January, 1904, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 6th January, 1904, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 6th January, 1904, at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 30th December, 1903. [1004C]

FROM HAMBURG, EMDEN, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship  
"BADENIA,"  
Captain Rüdten, having arrived from the above ports, consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.  
Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th January, 1904, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th January, 1904, at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE  
Hongkong Office.  
Hongkong, 31st December, 1903. [1569E]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
"PALERMO,"  
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.  
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 P.M., TO-DAY.  
Goods not cleared by the 6th January, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.  
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.  
All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognised.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1903. [4]

## Mails.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STREAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
KINSHU MARU	{ BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	WEDNESDAY, 6th Jan., 11 Noon.
NIKKO MARU	{ SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and ADELAIDE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	FRIDAY, 22nd January.

\* Through Passenger Tickets issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Moji and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class. Through Passengers have the Option of Travelling by the Sanyo Railway.

For further Information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA  
Manager.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1903. [5]

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

## NOTICE.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX;

ALSO  
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 12th January, 1904, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "ANNAM," Captain Girard, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSSHIPMENT.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian Line S.S. Calcutta bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON only on MONDAY, the 11th January. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on TUESDAY.

Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 31st December, 1903. [1004C]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOREA AND YOKOHAMA, FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA, IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Steamers. Tons. Captains. 1904

Lyrat ..... 4,417 G. V. Williams Jan. 20

Olympia ..... 2,831 A. Dixon Feb. 11

Shawmut ..... 9,606 W. M. Smith Feb. 19

Tacoma ..... 2,812 M. Ridley Feb. 26

Victoria ..... 3,502 J. Truebridge Mar. 16

Tremont ..... 9,606 T. W. Gurlick Mar. 25

+ Cargo only.

Steamers marked (\*) have no second-class passenger accommodation.

The attention of passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this line to the Pacific Coast and to the Interior and Eastern Cities of the United States and to Europe.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and to the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th January, 1904. [12]

## Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept FIRE RISKS FOREIGN AND CHINESE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1901. [12]

## To be let.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, opposite the POST OFFICE, after MARCH 31ST, 1904, at present occupied by Messrs. POWELL & CO. and the COSMOPOLITAN HOUSE. This House is especially suitable for people who are seeking places for Hotel purposes.

Please apply to—  
YEE SANG FAT,  
at the above Address.  
Hongkong, 19th December, 1903. [1166]

Hotel.  
KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted.

Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator on each Floor.

Table D' Hôte at Separate Tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1902. [31]

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

THERE IS NO XMAS GIFT GIVES SUCH GREAT AND PERMANENT PLEASURE AS

THE "APOLLO" PIANO PLAYER

PRICE: From \$450 up.

IT IS A REVELATION

Pay PART Cash and Balance.

LATER VICTOR TALKING MACHINES

absolute reproduction of the human

Voices by the Best Electric

Combs and Gramophones

Good Hand Made

SPECIAL OFFER

at this Season

PAY for the Records now and for the Machine LATER.

PIANOS:

Magnificent Instruments at specially

Low Prices during Xmas week. Do not fail

to inspect our stock if you wish to make a

handsome gift.

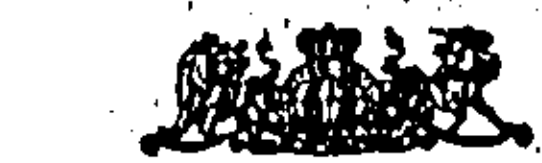
Our NEW STOCK OF MUSIC

has arrived

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903. [11]



## Intimations.



ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.WATSON'S  
SEASONABLE  
SPECIALITIES.WATSON'S  
BALSAM OF  
ANISEED.Gives immediate relief and quickly cures  
all cases of Cough, both in Adults and  
Children.WATSON'S  
WHITE  
EMBROCATIONSportsmen will find this a first-rate remedy  
for Sprains and Bruises. In cases of  
Rheumatism, Chest Affections, and  
pains in the limbs its application has  
a most soothing and comforting effect.WATSON'S  
OTTO OF  
ROSE COLD CREAMIs a pleasant cure for Chapped Lips, and  
Rough and Chafed Skin, so often  
experienced in the cold weather here.A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
LIMITED.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1904.

TELEPHONE NO. 45.  
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG.  
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE & CO.,  
祥利廣

TEMPORARY STORE:

1ST FLOOR, 12, QUEEN'S ROAD,  
(above Messrs. H. PRICE & Co.)FURNITURE  
DEALERS.DRAWING-ROOM,  
DINING-ROOM,  
and BED-ROOM  
FURNITURE.ELECTRO-PLATED,  
GLASS, and  
CHINA WARES.  
PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF  
FILTERS,  
ROCHESTER LAMPS,  
WHITE TURKISH TOWELS,  
COUNTERPANES.COOKING RANGES,  
KITCHEN UTENSILS, and  
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.PHOTOGRAPHIC  
DEPARTMENT.DEVELOPING and PRINTING  
UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS.  
GOOD WORK.  
PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1903.

[289]

CARMICHAEL AND  
GLAZIERCONSULTING ENGINEERS  
AND  
SHIPBUILDERS,  
SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL" HONGKONG.  
A. B. C. CODE, 4th Edition.

A. B. C. CODE, 4th Edition.

Lieber's Standard Code.

TELEPHONE 237, 200, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

## NOTICE

All communications intended for publication in the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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DAILY—\$30 per annum.

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The price per quarter and per annum, proportional.

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On copies sent by post an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage.

The price on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1904.

## THE OUTLOOK.

It is now certain, from the latest telegrams and exchanges received from the North, that war is almost inevitable. Japan has proved her determination, come what may, of now driving Russia into some definite agreement as to the future of Manchuria and Korea; and such an agreement will mean a general outbreak of hostilities in event of it being broken. Judging from its past action it is hardly likely that the Russian Government will accept the conditions proposed by Japan, which, on reliable authority, are said to be that the whole of Chinese territory now occupied by the troops of the Czar will be thrown open to foreign trade under conditions that imply a recognition of sovereignty of the Government at Peking; and that Russia must abandon all attempts to include Korea in her sphere of influence. It has already been rumoured that a definite refusal to comply with these demands has been forwarded by the Muscovite authorities to Tokio and if this is so Russia must fight. When it does come the struggle will take place in and off the coast of the Korean Empire since it may be taken for granted that the Great Northern Power would not even contemplate an expedition to Japan; for, in addition to the possession of a powerful fleet and an army capable of rapid mobilisation to the strength of 400,000 men, this country has lately completed an elaborate and connected system of coast-defence fortifications. In all probability the first move will be made by the Japanese Government, who will throw troops into Korea, declare a protectorate over the peninsula, destroy the Russian works at Yong-an-pho and the emissaries of that nation from Korean territory. This movement would most likely be preceded by a fleet action, that is, if one can judge by the enterprising and aggressive tactics adopted by the Japanese naval officers in the war with China.

## THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

In a recent speech at Newport during his fiscal campaign Mr. Joseph Chamberlain said:—This country and the Colonies have been for 30 years sufferers by the abominable bounty system in the case of sugar. The result of these bounties and of the treatment received by us has been that our West Indian Colonies have been nearly ruined, one of the greatest and most promising industries of this country, the industry of sugar refining, has been practically strangled. For 30 years statesmen, Liberal as well as Conservative, have protested against this state of things, and we have made representations to other countries. We have tried to impress them with the fact that it was not in their interest; we have tried to tell that it was not fair to us; we made representations of all kind; and for 30 years we failed. At the end of the 30 years we said, "Look here, we are getting tired of this, and if you do not stop we will put a heavy duty upon your sugar" and the thing has gone. No tariff war—but this grossly unfair attack upon one of our principal industries has been stopped; and I believe we shall have the chance of seeing the West Indies once more prosperous, and we shall see this industry reviving throughout United Kingdom. The above remarks apply equally to Hongkong as well as the West Indies, and there is no doubt that the sugar refining industries of Hongkong are at this very moment on the threshold of an era of prosperity such as they have never enjoyed before. Sugar refining should be one of the principal industries of this Colony, and now that it is unlettered by the unfair competitions of the beet product, hitherto bounty fed, there should be no reason why the refineries should not get good markets for their refined sugar, with a fair margin of profit. It would not be wise to predict, but it is possible that the next five years may see the sugar refining business in the Colony largely augmented. The position of Hongkong in relation to the finest places it is at the country of the world; any competing country advantage over refined product at a price which would be made possible under the Sugar Convention without any fear as to the ultimate result for the very important industry which finds employment for thousands of hands in the Colony.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

This English mail of the 31st December was delivered in London on the 2nd inst.

The first portion of an interesting article on the China Currency is printed on the third page.

We are requested to announce that Mrs. May will be "At Home" on the first and third Thursdays of every month.

WANT of space obliges us to hold over till tomorrow the account of the dance given by the Masonic Quadrille Club last Saturday evening.

The French Senate has passed a bill approving of the Commercial Conventions with Great Britain regarding Ceylon, Seychelles, British East Africa and India.

A GAZETTE Extraordinary notifies that H. M. the King has been pleased to appoint Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherlands Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—  
Ginseng Guild..... \$50

The value of gold imported into Japan from the 1st January last to the 31st ult. amounted to 24,957,000 yen. The value of the precious metal exported was 17,067,000 yen. A considerable proportion of the imports consist of the money raised by loan in England.

The London Chamber of Commerce has started classes in Chinese, under Mr. R. W. Hurst, late British Consul at Fochow. The classes have been specially arranged with the object of promoting a study of Chinese for those engaged in a commercial career.

THERE was a *fiasco* at Governor Blake's first levee at Colombo on 14th ultimo. The hour fixed was noon and at 12-15 the levee was over having commenced before twelve. Large numbers of the principal residents arriving, as usual, somewhat late, found all over. Later on Sir John Keane sent a message requesting late arrivals to leave cards which he said would be regarded as equivalent to having been present.

The Chinese Government is stated to have appropriated 200,000 taels with the object of sending abroad thirty-five of the Peking University students in order that they may complete their studies. Twenty-seven of the students are coming to Japan by the *Myoko-maru*, which leaves China on the 31st instant, and the remaining eight are being distributed to Great Britain, the United States, Russia, and France.

A TRAVELLER just returned from a tour in Manchuria says the Russian troops are busy in the work of preparing for the coming winter. Troops formerly quartered under tents or in temporary barracks are now occupying the Chinese Government offices or the houses of rich families. In consequence there is a great deal of friction between the Chinese and Russian troops, and the dislike of the Russians seems to be spreading rapidly among the Chinese populace.

It is reported that seven Japanese steamers from Moji are now discharging Japan coal at Port Arthur. The coal carried by these steamers from Moji since the 1st instant amounts to about 14,000 tons, and six more steamers are now loading at Moji for the Russian port. Russia has purchased 70,000 tons of Welsh coal, which is expected to arrive at Port Arthur shortly. A few days ago 50,000 tons of coal were sold at Karatsu, and endeavours are being made to ship it in steamers from Kobe.

The following note is from the *Japan Mail*:—We take this startling paragraph from the Vancouver *News Advertiser*:—"The Hydrographic Office at Washington has given notice of the discovery of a great danger to navigation in the Pacific. This consists of a rock about 40 to 50 feet high and five to six times as long, east and west, in latitude 32.44 north, longitude 139.41 east." It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that some misprint has vitiated the above figures. The position given is roughly half-way between San Francisco and Honolulu in a direct line, and practically in the path of all ships at all seasons. Is it credible that a danger of such a character could be undiscovered till now?

Mr. McMahon was deputed in the early part of July to erect a special line between Dairling and Colonel Younghusband's camp at Khambojong, a distance of about 160 miles with a number of offices *en route*. The work was of a most arduous nature as it was done in heavy rain through a very dense jungle and in the face of extraordinary difficulties. The work was steadily carried on till eventually the wire was carried into Tibet in the early part of September. Before reaching Khambojong the telegraph party suffered much in the Tibetian passes during the bad weather while the line was being erected at very high altitudes. It finally reached a maximum height at Sube La where posts were placed at an altitude of over 17,500 feet. The Indian telegraph department thus holds the world's record as regards the altitude at which the telegraph is established. The Khambojong station is about 15,000 feet.

## LAND COURT APPEAL CASES.

## DECISIONS REVERSED.

Sitting in Appellate Jurisdiction at the Supreme Court to-day, the Chief Justice (Sir V. M. Gaudin), and the Puisne Judge (Mr. A. G. Wise), heard an appeal of the Crown against decisions of the Land Court in the case of Lam Tsung Fuk and Lam Tuk Luk, who claimed a tract of foreshore and seabed extending from the old boundary of British Kowloon for a distance of 3 miles in front of Kowloon City and the village of Chinwan, and in the case of Ho Lap Pun, who claimed 621 *mow* of land, extending from Ma Tau Kok to Lyemun for about 2½ miles. In the first case, the Land Court had allowed the claim for an area of 40.59 acres, and had allowed the whole of Ho Lap Pun's claim.

The first case taken was the Crown v. Ho Lap Pun. The Attorney General (the Hon. Sir H. S. Berkeley), with whom was Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Messrs. Denny and Bowley), Crown Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Crown, and the respondent was not legally represented.

## GREETINGS.

Before commencing the business the Attorney General wished their Lordships a happy New Year.

The Chief Justice:—The Court reciprocated and wish the Bar the same.

## FISHING RIGHTS ONLY.

In opening the case, Mr. Sharp said it was an appeal from a judgment, pronounced by the Land Court in December, 1901, allowing the respondent's claim to the absolute ownership of a large tract of seashore alleged by him to have been acquired under a grant from the Chinese Government ten years before, in 1891. The Kowloon Extension Agreement, under which the New Territory was acquired, provided, amongst other things, that there should be no expropriation by the inhabitants. Pursuant to that provision the Land Court was established to inquire into the rights of the inhabitants at the date of the cession, and section 15 of the Land Court Ordinance, 1900, provides that all land in the New Territory shall be the property of the Crown. Therefore, as between the Crown and the respondent, the Crown was clearly entitled to all rights in the land to which Ho Lap Pun did not establish his title.

The Chief Justice:—And the Crown practically steps into the shoes of the Chinese Government.

Mr. Sharp:—Undoubtedly.

The Chief Justice:—And the only modifications are those created by the statute.

Mr. Sharp:—Undoubtedly, and therefore, the question before the Land Court was what were Ho Lap Pun's rights at the date of the cession, it would be as well to briefly review the history of the case. On the 27th November, 1901, the San On magistrate granted to the claimant certain rights. There was no question about that. The Crown maintained that those rights amounted to what we might call a mere fishing license over a bed of seashore at Ma Tau Kok. No area was specified in the grant or any document bearing that date. A yearly rental of \$5 was to be paid in respect of the rights, and appears to have been paid up to the date of the cession. In November, 1901, Ho Lap Pun, on the strength of the license, claimed the absolute ownership of 600 *mow* of land, or 125 acres, extending along more than two miles of foreshore in the neighbourhood of Lyemun. This claim was allowed by the Land Court. Subsequent to the license, the Government decided, under section 14, of the Land Court Ordinance, not to grant a title, but to refer the matter for compensation. The Crown had not been represented at the hearing before the Land Court and now, for the first time, comes into the case. The Attorney General, upon examining the evidence upon which the Land Court proceeded, concluded that it did not justify the judgment. At this time the Crown had no right of appeal, but in August of last year an amending Ordinance was passed giving the Crown that right, and the Attorney General obtained leave to appeal. In order to ascertain what the respondent's rights, with regard to the land were at the date of the cession of the New Territory, it is necessary to inquire into the Chinese law bearing on the case, which is very fully set out in the affidavits.

The Chief Justice:—What I understand about the case so far is this: That, owing to the representation made to the Land Court, instead of deciding this man had a revocable fishing license, for which he paid \$5 a year; instead of that he has now claimed that the whole foreshore belongs to him as his own freehold.

Mr. Sharp:—He claims the absolute ownership in this area.

The Chief Justice:—He makes out he got from the Chinese Government as his absolute property, 125 acres at \$5 a year; that being the whole of the foreshore, shutting off all access to the country.

Mr. Sharp:—Between 2 and 2½ miles along foreshore.

The Puisne Judge:—He produced a document which they say was good and you say is bad.

Mr. Sharp then proceeded to sketch, briefly, the law on the matter, pointing out that it appeared from the affidavits, that all land originally belonged to the Emperor, and that all land in China might be considered as divided under two heads: (1) cultivated land, or land built upon, and (2) Government waste. It seemed that it was only for cultivated land or land built upon, that an absolute ownership in the subject could exist, and such land must be registered, or entered on the register and books of the Government, and it was then the absolute property in perpetuity of the registered owner. Government waste land, and that was the land in question, consisted of land of two kinds, sand-bank land, and land of that character. Such land could not be owned absolutely by a subject; licenses under which rent and not land tax—therefore, the licenses were not registered in the Land Registry—were paid were issued in respect of Government waste land. Those licenses were of two classes, viz.—licenses to reclaim and licenses to obtain some specific profit from the land, the latter conferring no right to reclaim, licenses for which required licensees to erect a sea-wall, if it was to reclaim foreshore, within three years, and to complete and register as reclamation within six years. In other words, the licensee had to use his license; if not the land was taken away from him. And it was also important to observe that licenses to reclaim were, until the year 1886, in the gift of the district magistrate, when the Sha-tin-kuk—a board having the control of reclamation licenses—was established and lasted for ten years; after which another board was established. As to the second class of license, the commonest form was for fishing purposes and was usually revocable at the will of the district magistrate, or any superior official. The Crown had collected a strong body of evidence to show that a license to fish within a certain area did not confer absolute ownership of the land. At the Land Court claimant supported his contention by a certain amount of oral evidence and documents, the first of which amounted to nothing. Claimant said he knew nothing about the matter, beyond that he received the documents, on which he based his claim, from his father, two years ago. The next witness, Dr. Ho Kai, carried the matter no further, beyond identifying the documents, while two other witnesses, belonging to the locality, identified the boundaries mentioned in the license. The two remaining witnesses, Messrs. Denison and Dany, carried the case no further, only proving instructions to survey in the matter. The sole inquiry before the Land Court appeared to have been as to the boundaries and not as to the nature of the claimant's rights within the boundaries. With all due respect to the Land Court, that point seemed to have escaped their attention. The case, clearly and entirely, depended upon documents, the first of which was the certificate of the San On magistrate, dated 27th November, 1891, that the land, or fishing license, had been granted.

The Puisne Judge:—In the petition he says it is a fit place in which to fish and put up a dock.

Mr. Sharp:—They are not likely to give him any more than he asks for.

The Chief Justice:—What he applies for is a fishing ground.

Continuing, Mr. Sharp said there was also the proclamation, bearing the same date as the certificate, which was posted up at the Yamen announcing the granting of the license. Then there was the covering letter from the San On magistrate, which the Crown contended was a forgery.

The Chief Justice:—Who is this Ho Lap Pun?

Mr. Sharp:—It is said he is a fisherman; but I understand he has spent his life as a company promoter in Hongkong. His father made a good deal of money here as a gentleman at large, and was not a fisherman or farmer, or anything of the kind. Proceeding, he pointed out that the respondent had been aware, for several months, that the Crown disputed it and he took no steps in the matter. The document was totally inconsistent with the admitted license and proclamation. Then again, in 1891, the San On magistrate had no jurisdiction to grant a reclamation license, and even if he had, the letter was genuine any reclamation right given in the document would have lapsed by *non user*. According to the judgment of the Land Court, on 27th November, 1891, the claim was allowed, as on consideration of exhibits C. E. and H. it seemed clear the concession included land above sea level as well as land covered by water. Exhibit C. was the fishing license—the original grant; E. the forged letter, and H. a copy of a plan of Hongkong. With regard to the latter, the San On magistrate said it was a forgery, as copies were kept of everything issued from the Yamen, and in this case none could be found, while a copy of the plan was also missing.

The Chief Justice (addressing Ho Lap Pun):—Did you live for a long time at Kowloon, and earn your livelihood by fishing and farming?

Respondent said he did not.

The Chief Justice:—What is the meaning of the petition presented by one, Ho Lap Pun, stating he has long resided at Kowloon, and earned his livelihood by farming and fishing? That is false, is it?

Respondent replied, through the interpreter, that in order to get a license from the Chinese Government one had to go through a lot of form.

Counsel, continuing, said it was suggested that it was a case of moral hardship on the claimant. He maintained, however, that his moral rights were as weak as his legal rights. The claim was supported by a forged letter and a mistranslation of the lease on which he stood. Small sympathy could be extended to a claim of that character. He asked their Lordships to say that claimant held only a mere license to fish, and that the alleged letter regarding reclamation rights had no



## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's.)

## The Fire Disaster in Chicago.

LONDON, 1st January.  
The final computation of loss of life at the recent fire at the Iroquois theatre, Chicago, is, 564 dead, 157 injured, one third fatally, and many missing; the audience was 1,300. The asbestos curtain, which was lowered on the outbreak of the fire, stuck half way forming a flue through which the flames poured all over the house in ten minutes.

## The War Cloud.

The views of the Japanese Legation yesterday were distinctly more gloomy upon unofficial advice from Paris indicating that Russia's reply was not favourable.

The Russian steamer *Kazan* with upwards of 1,000 picked men and artillery stores has passed the Suez Canal en route to the Far East; this makes 4,000 picked troops which have been similarly despatched in the last month.

It is estimated at Cardiff that Russia has ordered 250,000 tons of coal since October, 2nd January.

The absence of news from Japan is increasing the pessimistic view of the situation. The London papers suggest that despatches are being purposely delayed.

Underwriters are demanding an additional premium to cover war risks on vessels proceeding to the East of Singapore.

The five Russian destroyers which were recently docked at Malta have left that place hurriedly without completing repairs.

## The Argentine Cruisers.

Japan has ordered the most rapid completion of the armoured cruisers *Morino* and *Rinedava*, and it is hoped that they will be ready by the end of January.

The two Argentine cruisers recently purchased by Japan have been re-named the *Nyssa* and *Karuga*.

(N.C. D. News.)

## The Crisis.

Tokio, 28th December.  
It is not whether there shall be peace or war that now constitutes the question, but the Government is considering how to meet the worst. Marquis Ito, Marquis Yamagata, Count Matsukata, and other Privy Counsellors are this forenoon examining the Ministers, and finally settling the measures necessary to defray the extraordinary military expenses and the cost of the completion of the Seoul-Fusan railway before the end of 1904. The Elder Statesmen and the Cabinet are firmly united in the determination to make a bold stand.

(Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.)

## Russia and Japan.

## PEACEFUL NEWS.

Berlin, 28th December.  
British statesmen maintain—in opposition to the English press—their conviction that a peaceful solution of the Russo-Japanese question is still possible. They agree herewith fully with the serene judgment held by Mr. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and with that held by the German Government. The latter declare that they have no reason to become weakened in their confidence in the Japanese Cabinet, which is taking a very firm position, notwithstanding all the alarming news of the newspapers. At the same time Russia, it is assured, is absolutely willing not only to go on with the negotiations in regard to Korea, but also to make concessions there.

## Reported Russian and Japanese Loans.

The repeated reports, according to which Russia desires to close a loan in Berlin, and according to which a Russo-German separate agreement has been made in regard to the Far East, are just as baseless as the report of Japan trying to raise funds for military operations in New York.

## The Tsarina.

The condition of the Tsarina is rather favourable.

## Obituary.

Professor Perels, director of the administration department in the German Navy Office, is dead.

## THE OPENING OF THE CANTON-FATSHAN RAILWAY.

The Rev. Geo. H. McNeur, hon. sec. Canton Missionary Conference, has forwarded to us, for publication, a copy of the following protest re the Sabbath opening of this railway:—

We, the undersigned missionaries and other representatives of the foreign community at Canton, desire to express our unfeigned regret and deep disapproval of the action of the Canton-Hankow Railway in fixing on the Lord's Day for the formal opening of the Canton-Fatshan Branch. We also regret that the representatives of the British and United States Government should have ignored the established practice and Christian sentiment of their home lands, and by their attendance at this function have violated the sanctity of the Sabbath in a way which would not have been permitted in our home lands, and in a way calculated to belittle the teachings of Christianity in the minds of the Chinese. While expressing our emphatic disapproval of such a flagrant abuse of one of the best blessings and highest privileges of our Christian nations, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we hail with joy the advent of the railway and all such advantages and advances in China's civilisation, and pray for the success of this and all kindred enterprises which tend to the bringing in of a better, brighter, future for the people of this Empire. (Sd.) Henry V. Noyes, Am. Pres. Mission; A. A. Noyes, Am. Pres. Mission; R. V. Noyes.

Am. Pres. Mission; W. D. Noyes, Am. Pres. Mission; A. A. Fulton, Am. Pres. Mission; F. W. Fulton, Am. Pres. Mission; H. Lewis, Am. Pres. Mission; Mattie Chambers, Am. Bap. Mission; G. W. Greene, Am. Bap. Mission; V. P. Greene, Am. Bap. Mission; C. Dixon Cousins, London Mission; W. W. Clayton, London Mission; E. L. Clayton, London Mission; U. A. Nelson, Am. Bap. Mission; H. C. T. Larkwall, Bap. For Bible Soc.; Flora Burkwall, A. G. Fisher, Am. Pres. Mission; A. W. Fisher, Am. Pres. Mission; Lucy Dutham, Am. Pres. Mission; Nellie L. Rend, Am. Pres. Mission; E. M. Burlingame, Am. Pres. Mission; Mrs. H. K. Shumaker, U. Breth. Mission; Carrie E. Bstick, Am. Bap. Mission; E. A. Churchill, Am. Pres. Mission; Anna F. Nelson, Scand. Free Mission; Rankin Leslie, Sun Life Ins. Co. of Canada; Bessie Powell, London Mission; F. Larson, Scand. Free Mission; Annie M. Wood, Wesleyan Mission; Florence Britton, Wesleyan Mission; Holmes Keall, Wesleyan Mission; P. G. Todd, Am. Pres. Mission; Chas. F. Patton, Am. Pres. Mission; Regina M. Bigler, U. Breth. Mission; Andrew Beattie, Am. Pres. Mission; John M. Swan, Am. Pres. Mission; Nina Swan, Am. Pres. Mission; N. H. Beattie, Am. Pres. Mission; Harriet Noyes, Am. Pres. Mission; E. M. Butler, Am. Pres. Mission; Mary W. Niles, Am. Pres. Mission; G. M. Wright, Ref. Pres. Mission; R. E. Chambers, Am. Bap. Mission; E. Z. Simmons, Am. Bap. Mission; M. D. Simmons, Am. Bap. Mission; J. E. Trainham, Am. Bap. Mission; H. Kirkhope, Kadoorie School; T. G. Bostick, Am. Bap. Mission; Elizabeth A. Doty, U. Breth. Mission; Anna W. Erickson, Scand. Free Mission; Nellie Clark, London Mission; E. C. Tope, Wesleyan Mission; Chas. C. Selden, Supt. Refuge for Insane; Gertrude T. Selden; Wm. Watson, New Zealand Pres. Mis.; S. M. Mawson, New Zealand Pres. Mis.; Maggie McNeur, New Zealand Pres. Mis.; Geo. H. McNeur, New Zealand Pres. Mis.

[It should be stated that H.E. McF. H. May was present at the function in a purely private capacity, and not as representing the Government of Hongkong.—Ed. H.K.T.]

## THE COMING BOXING TOURNAMENT.

AT THE CITY HALL.

A Boxing Tournament is to take place at the City Hall on Saturday, the 9th January, and we have it from good authority that the same management ran a very successful competition of a similar nature at Yokohama recently. The show promises to be a first-class affair, with plenty of bouts, and a China station championship competition, for Bantam-weights, figures on the programme. Mickey Lacey of the *Vengeance* who held this honour in the Mediterranean Fleet is to meet Larry Leyton of the *Albion*, who claims at present the championship of China station. They have met before and fought a hard and lively contest, but neither could obtain the decision and it ended in a draw. They are now to do 20 rounds to decide the winner, and everything points to a really good fight as both are in good condition and ready for anything. The *Ocean* is supplying a certain sailor, Cooke, who is to box for the best in a 10-round bout with Dick Crane of the *Vengeance* at catch weights. This will be an interesting go as both men are persevering boxers, fair clean fighters and thorough sports. Stoker Thompson, a welter-weight champion, who boxed and beat Gordon of U.S.S. *Wiracosa*, is again to the front and will do about 6 rounds with Ted Smith of the *Eclipse*. This last is also a very determined and hard-working boxer. The heavy weight division will be Jones, a marine of the *Albion*, who claims the heavy-weight championship of China, and Morgan, a sailor from the *Vengeance* (runner up of heavy-weight championship of the Mediterranean station). This match is also to go 20 rounds and lookers-on can expect to witness a lively exchange during the bout. Bergen, an A.B. of the *Tamara*, in the middle, is to meet Byng, a stoker of the *Vengeance*, for a 6-round contest at catch weights. Bergen has appeared before at the City Hall, when he met and beat Blanchford of the *Leviathan*. He had the advantage of weight, but there is no doubt of his ability to make a good and clever boxer. Light-weight Fox, and up-till-now unknown, will contest 6 rounds with another quiet one "Nigger" Tarrant of the *Eclipse*. G. Turner, of the *Albion*, and Parker, of the *Ocean*, will, if permitted by time and circumstances, be matched together, and Terry Armstrong of the *Vengeance* will also go in the ring if a suitable opponent can be found for him. It is rumoured that the *Albion* may go to Mrs. Bay, but up to the present nothing certain is known. Should this occur, the management will make arrangements to bring off the feather-weight championship, notwithstanding. Mr. Kuster will officiate as Boxing Manager.

## A CHINESE BANKERS UNION FOR HONGKONG.

It is reported in native commercial circles that a Chinese Bankers' Union is shortly to be established in Hongkong and will, it is presumed, be incorporated under the Ordinances of the Colony regulating like associations. The exact purpose for which the Union is called into existence is not yet definitely known; but it may be surmised that it has for its object the protection and promotion of the interests of the Chinese engaged in banking and allied businesses in Hongkong and South China. From information gathered, we learn that a well known solicitor has been retained for the preliminary legal formalities attending the formation of such a corporation. The need for better regulating the enormous business done by Chinese hong in Hongkong is a well recognised one. If the Bankers' Union will lead the way for the adoption by the Chinese of our Western methods, and the assimilation of their principles, then indeed a step in the right direction has been taken by our fellow-citizens.

## TURF TOPICS.

The early training of the racing season has begun, though what work that has been put through by the several representatives for the Blue Ribbon was more in the nature of first tests to try the capabilities of the various animals. On Saturday, there was a good deal of galloping going on, especially over short distances. Some excellent time was recorded for half-time "spins". The best exhibitions of that morning were by—

Mr. Gubbay's small white: 36, 32=1.08.  
Mr. E. S. Joseph's: 35, 33=1.08.  
Mr. Kadoorie's covered the same distance in 1.11.

Mr. Dorabjee's pony went over a longer course, negotiating a three-quarter mile in what was considered splendid time, viz., 33, 33, 33=1.39.

Other small "paws" by various stables were indulged in, resulting in nothing of special note. Mr. Patterson's skewbald, however, galloped a half-mile in 1.10.

## FINAL DRAWING.

The final drawing of the last batch of eight subscription griffins, which arrived the other day, has taken place, resulting in the following allotments:—

No. 70—Hon. C. W. Dickinson.  
" 71—Mr. MacDonald.  
" 72—Messrs. Hunter & Veitch.  
" 73—Mr. Dorabjee.  
" 74—Mr. H. N. Mody.—This is a fine, game handsome little grey, and has come down from the North with a reputation to uphold on the local turf. He did the fastest time on record of any other griffins for the forthcoming races, covering 1 mile in 1.34 1/4. At this early stage, for gauging the prowess of the contestants, Mr. Buxey is already spoken of as possessing in his stud the "sweeper of the boards", as such No. 74's training will be watched with the liveliest interest by local sports.

No. 75—Messrs. Hunter & Veitch.  
" 76—Mr. H. N. Mody.  
" 77—Mr. H. N. Mody.

This morning nothing was done beyond some little trotting. If anything the social feature of the early morning gatherings in Happy Valley promises greater enjoyment than ever, by reason of the extensive popularity of the Clerk of the Course amongst local "sports". The conviviality of the meeting at the hour of dawn, and the keenness of the appreciation of the true spirit of sport pervading the paddock is about the best feature of the greatest annual carnival for which the colony of Hongkong is so justly famed in our little Eastern world.

EARLY BIRD.

## THE "RIVADOVIA" AND "MORENO."

JAPAN'S LATEST PURCHASE.

The two cruisers, *Rivadavia* and *Moreno*, which have recently been sold by the Argentine Government to Japan, were built by Ansaldo, the great Italian ship-building firm. They are small ships, probably resembling in outward appearance the vessels of the *Garibaldi* class, which is Italy's latest type of cruiser. They are both very heavily armoured for cruisers and carry big guns. Taking the *Rivadovia*, we find she consists essentially of a six inch armoured battery with barbettes before and abaft of five and a half inches thickness. She has an armour-belt of four and half inches, running along the water line to protect the ends, and a protective deck of one and a half inches in thickness. The guns consist of one ten inch forward, and two eight inch guns aft, placed on a twin mounting in barbettes protected by armoured hoods; which is the latest and most approved form of protection, as it combines the advantages of a barbette with those of a turret, the hood being far lighter than the extra height that converts the former into the latter. It may be mentioned that these guns would be efficient against six-inch armour, such as is used to protect the vitals of the Russian ships *Rurik*, *Rosita*, and *Arkold* which are out here. In the battery there are fourteen six-inch guns, seven on each side, this being an extraordinarily heavy armament for ships of this size. Her displacement is seven thousand seven hundred tons only, and her complement of men five hundred. She is of course built to the latest designs and this must account for the economy in space and weight as compared to earlier types. She has a light armament, for repelling torpedo attacks, of ten 12 pr. and two maxims, supplemented by a couple of guns slightly larger than the twelve pounders. The torpedo armament consists of four torpedo tubes, but these have the disadvantage of being above water, which in our Navy is considered more or less out of date. Her estimated speed is twenty and a half knots, and she carries six hundred and fifty tons of coal, with an emergency space for an almost equal quantity. Her tonnage classes her in size as somewhat smaller than the *Blenheim*. The *Moreno* differs only in having two eight inch guns forward in place of the ten inch one mounted on the *Rivadovia*, this is perhaps a pity, for the ten inch gun is considered by a large number of gunners experts to be the most serviceable weapon yet built.

## COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

A rumour was current to-day to the effect that Japan had sent in an ultimatum to Russia for complying with the Japanese. Note: within twenty-four hours failing, which hostilities would commence. The vagueness of the report, however, is not given credence to; but nevertheless, has been sufficient to cause a slackness in the share market. There is a notable slump in Hongkong & Shanghai Bank shares to \$50, the London rate has receded to 6 1/2 for 100. Kowloon Wharf shares are also easier with sellers at \$96. China Sugars have buyers at \$10, while at \$10 shares can be bought, it is certain, though not in any quantity. Hongkong Lands are quoted \$14-15 1/2. Indos have advanced to \$72, and there are inquiries for shares at this rate.

Shanghai advices, dated 29th ult., report business done—Shanghai and Hongkong Wharfs at Tls. 215. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 51/30 cash, Tls. 52 for March. Farnham, Boyds at Tls. 120/119/120 cash, Tls. 123 for March. Shanghai Lands at Tls. 104 1/2. Maatschappij at Tls. 312 1/2/315/312 cash, Tls. 327 1/2/325 for March, and Tls. 330/332 1/2 for April. Flour at Tls. 85 for January.

## FREIGHT.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge, writing on 31st ult., state:—

To-morrow being New Year's day, this issue is a day earlier than usual, for convenience sake. The year is closing upon a market which is practically as unsatisfactory now as it has been for the past months. Political aspects, however, which of late appear decidedly gloomy, are foreshadowing the possibility of some sudden demand springing up after tonnage and, also, there are indications that time is drawing on to the opening of the Saigon season; in fact, for loading end of January-early February Saigon to Japan and Saigon to the Philippines, there have been offers already, though they have not resulted in transactions as far as reports go, because of the rates that were named not having tempted owners for the forward dates.

May the New Year speedily improve matters all round!

As it is, the business that has been brought to pass during the period under review has once more been made up almost entirely by fixtures of tonnage for coal requirements: Charters have been done from Moji to this at \$1.60, \$1.40, \$1.60 and \$1.50 per ton, for Singapore at \$1.70, and same destination for part cargo from Nagasaki at \$2.00 per ton. The market closes with unsatisfied inquiries after steamers from Southern Japan coal ports to Hongkong, Swatow, Manila, Iloilo and Saigon, all at low rates.

From Hongkong to Swatow, a boat has been done at \$1.30 per ton, and on monthly terms, for Northern account, a steamer of about 2,300 tons d.w. capacity, of light draught, was fixed at \$5.50 per month, 3 months, prompt commencement Japan.

On time basis, there has also been a fixture of a small boat to do a couple of trips from Haiphong to this.

From Bangkok, a good demand is expected for January-February and later, and there may be an opening then for non-liners.

The Yangtze trade to the South is supplied by regular boats, and the quotations Wuhu and Chingwang to Canton of 14 to 15 cands. for rice, and 38 cands. for groundnuts, are practically nominal as far as outside steamers are concerned.

Casualty.—The Bangkok liner *Ellen Rickmers* is reported ashore on the Paracel Islands and it is understood that the same company's steamer *Wongkai* is being despatched from here to give assistance.

Sail Freight.—No new fixtures of sailers have transpired. British bark *Brilliant* has completed her loading and will sail for Baltimore and New York on Saturday.

Sail-tenage loading or to load.—For Callao Italian bark *Lohrin*, to arrive from Callao. Disengaged.—British ship *Palgrave*, 3,078 tons net reg.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer ..... 1/9 1/2  
" Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1/9 3/16  
" Credits, 4 months' sight ..... 1/9 9/16  
" D'ments 4 months' sight 1 9 11/16  
ON BERLIN, (demand) ..... M. 1.80  
ON PARIS, Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2.22  
" Credits, 4 months' sight ..... 2.25  
ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand ..... 42 1/2  
" Credits, 30 days' sight ..... 43 1/2  
ON BOMBAY, Telegraphic Transfer ..... 130 1/2  
" On demand ..... 131 1/2  
ON SHANGHAI, Telegraphic Transfer ..... 71 1/2  
" Private 30 days' sight ..... 71 1/2  
ON YOKOHAMA, T.T. ..... 86 1/2  
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate ..... \$1.30  
Gold Leaf 100 touch, per tael ..... \$9.20  
Bar Silver ..... \$810/880

## OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—  
MALWA NEW ..... @ 920/950  
" LAST YEAR ..... @ 980/1,030  
" OLDEST ..... @ 1,050/1,100  
PATNA NEW ..... @ 1,265  
" BARNES NEW ..... @ 1,265  
" PERSIAN (PAPER) ..... @ 810/880

## To-day's

## Advertisements.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.  
NORDEUTSCHER HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

STEAM FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.  
THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"SACHSEN" of the NORDEUTSCHER LOYD, Captain Pasch, due here with the outward German Mail about THURSDAY at Noon, will leave for the above places about 12/24 hours after arrival.

NORDEUTSCHER LOYD.  
For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th January, 1904. [3]

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.  
THE HAL Steamship

"ALEXIA", having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 70 DAYS.  
Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored in Godowns at risk and expense of the Consignee. Bills of Lading will be admitted after the Goods are landed, and all Goods remaining undischarged after the 11th instant will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th instant at 3 P.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.  
Hongkong Office.  
Hongkong, 4th January, 1904. [4]

## To-day's Advertisements.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LIMITED.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the OFFICES of the Company, 14, Des Voeux Road, on SATURDAY, 16th January, 1904, at 11 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1903, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 13th January, 1904, to SATURDAY, 16th January, 1904, both days inclusive.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 4th January, 1904. [77]

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE above Company beg to inform their Customers that every Inspector, on sending a meter for the monthly account, should leave a slip with the consumer denoting the index he records.  
The Company earnestly hope that Customers will at once check the Figures with the meter index for themselves and report any error, or failure, to leave the notification of the reading, at once to the undersigned.  
GEORGE CURRY, Local Secretary.  
Hongkong, 4th January, 1904. [78]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.  
THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR," Captain J. G. O'Brien, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 P.M.

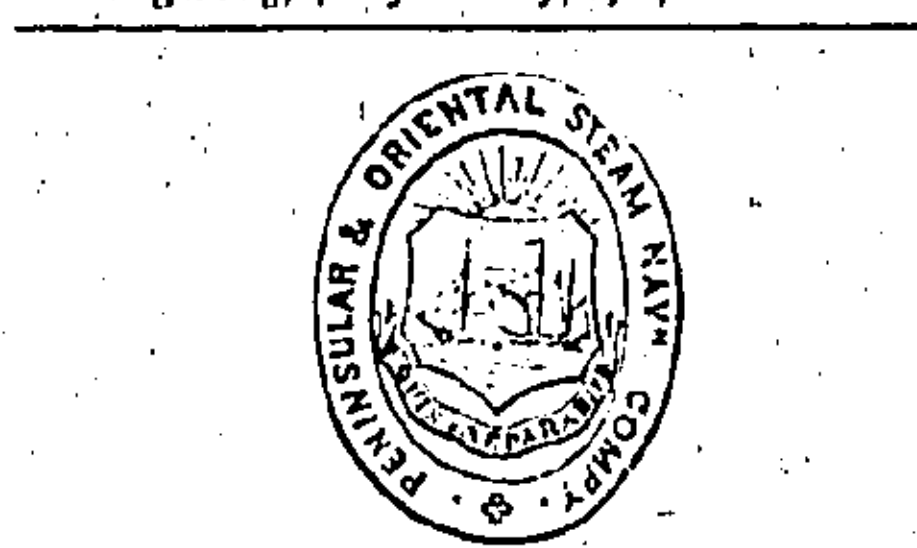
For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th January, 1904. [1565e]

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY, SWATOW, STRAITS AND RANGOON.  
THE Company's Steamship

"PURNEA," Captain Packham, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th January, 1904. [80]



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVI, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"COROMANDEL," Captain G. M. Montford, N.R.R. carrying the H.M. Mail, will be despatched from the BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 4th January, 1904. [1]

BOSTON TOWBOAT COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "LYRA," FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Cargo ex the above Steamer having arrived per "HONGKONG MARU" from KOBE, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th January, 1904. [12]

GRAND BOXING CONTEST

AT THE CITY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6th, 1904.

MAIN EVENT OF EIGHT ROUNDS in which CHARLES SINCLAIR, Middleweight Champion of "BROOKLYN", undertakes to stop one of our Local Amateurs in the Rounds at above specified.

PRELIMINARIES:  
10 Round Contest between BERGER of H.M.S. "TAMAR" and NICHOLLS of H.M.S. "GLORY."  
15 Round Contest between LEITCH of H.M.S. "ALBION" and BRYAN of Derbyshire Regiment.  
6 Round Exhibition between SAM NEWMAN, our Local Welterweight, and JAMES RYAN of Pacific Coast Fame.

USUAL PRIZES \$5, \$3, \$2 and \$1.  
Doors open at 8 P.M. Commence 9 P.M. sharp.

Tickets to be had at the Commodore's Office, City Hall, and at the various Hotels. SAM NEWMAN, Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th January, 1904. [76]

## To-day's Advertisements.

## NOTIFICATION.

CHINESE INDEMNITY OF 1901.  
AN INSTALMENT of 25 per cent of the Certificate amount is hereby declared payable on COUPON "D" of Certificates issued in Payment of British Private Claims under the Provisions of the Notification of the 12th June, 1902.  
COUPONS ARE PAYABLE at the OFFICE of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 31, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, and negotiable at Branches and Agencies, Hongkong and China.  
H. M. BEVIS, British Delegate.  
Shanghai, 4th January, 1904. [75]

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that 15-Pr. B. L. GUN PRACTICE will be carried out from close to the 3rd Mile Stone under Mount Davis in a South-Westerly direction at ranges from 800 to 1,800 yards.  
Practice will commence at 4 P.M. on Saturday, January 9th, if the range is clear.  
By Command, A. M. THOMSON, Acting Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 4th January, 1904. [790]

## Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL.

BOXING! BOXING! BOXING!

CITY HALL, on SATURDAY, 9th JANUARY, 1904.

THE BANTAM CHAMPIONSHIP OF CHINA STATION.

LARRY LAYTON of "ALBION" (Champion of China Station), versus MICKEY LACEY of "VENGEANCE" (Champion of Mediterranean Station), who have already met and drawn, will go 20 Rounds for Championship and a Purse.

(HEAVY WEIGHTS) JONES, R. M. A. of "ALBION", versus MOIGAN, A. B., of "VENGEANCE", will contest 10 Rounds.

(MIDDLE WEIGHTS) BERGIN, of "TAMAR", versus STO. BYNG, of "VENGEANCE", 6-Round Contest for Purse.

(WELTER WEIGHTS) STO. THOMPSON, of "VENGEANCE", (Champion of China Station), versus TED SMITH, of "ECLIPSE", 6-Round Contest for Purse.

(FEATHER WEIGHTS) COOKE, of "OCEAN", versus DICK CRANE, of "VENGEANCE", will contest the Best of 10 Rounds for a Purse.

(LIGHT WEIGHTS) STO. FOX, of "VENGEANCE", versus NIGGER TARRANT, of "ECLIPSE", 6-Round Contest for Purse.

Mr. J. ST. CLAIR, the well known Professional has consented to act as Referee during the Evening.

If time and opportunity permit a Match will be put on between PARKER, of "OCEAN" versus TURNER, of "ALBION" TERRY ARMSTRONG, of "VENGEANCE" will also put on if suitable opponent can be found.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1904. [63]

## Intimation.











HIGH CLASS  
GENTLEMEN'S  
OUTFITTERS.

EVERYTHING  
UP TO DATE.  
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HONGKONG.

GENERAL DRAPERS & HIGH CLASS  
DRESS-MAKERS.

HIGH CLASS  
GENTLEMEN'S  
OUTFITTERS.

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SHIRTS.  
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ONE THOUSAND TOYS AND GIFTS.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

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FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

ON SHOW, TO-DAY.